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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

UNITA CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS ; SEPTEMBER CLAIMS REPORTED

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Some Portuguese citizens have been taken prisoner by the forces of UNITA, which yesterday announced in Lisbon a series of military victories in Angola in its "general offensive against Cubans, Russians, and the FAPLA."

Among the various points taken, UNITA mentioned Kambondo and Kalulu, in South Kwanza Province, on 4 and 5 September in which 27 prisoners were taken, among them were Portuguese, Brazilians, and Spaniards.

The communique of the movement led by Jonas Savimbi affirms that "the identity of these prisoners will be revealed in due course to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva."

In the same communique, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola says that it has also taken the positions of Cuma and Bailundo in Huambo Province, Bocoio in Benguela Province, Kitapa and the Luau River garrison in Lunda Province, the village of Chinguar in Bie Province, and Pamba in North Kwanza Province, during the last days of August, and the positions of Dilolo Lake and Wafinda in Moxico Province on 3 September.

During this 10-day period UNITA states that it inflicted 315 casualties on the forces of the MPLA and captured 17 enemy soldiers and 27 foreigners, also killing 3 Soviet advisers and 17 Cubans.

During the same period, UNITA says 2 helicopters, 83 vehicles, and 11 bridges were destroyed, 8 trains attacked, 820 weapons captured, and 25,000 people liberated.

UNITA in turn lost 20 men, including Major Lello-Lello, commander of the 154th Battalion, and listed 61 wounded, and 5 missing.

UNITA goes on to state that it is "going to proceed with its offensive, encouraged by the results obtained," renewing its appeal to the MPLA leadership to "enter without further delay into direct negotiations that might put an end to this civil war that is destroying the country and the people."

Meanwhile, an American Hercules aircraft that was carrying fuel for the Lunda diamond mines disappeared as it was preparing to land in the interior of Angola, according to a report in the TIMES of London.

The TIMES says that the plane was presumably shot down by UNITA, but the communiques of Jonas Savimbi's movement make no mention of the matter, referring instead to the destruction of an "Antonov-21" aircraft in the area of Lunda on the same date that the American aircraft disappeared. Whether this is the same aircraft is not known.

The Hercules was carrying a flight crew of four Americans, plus three employees of the Diamang company. According to the TIMES, the plane was supposed to be headed for Lucapa, but the copilot must have entered the wrong data into the on-board computer and the plane probably crashed into a hillside west of Lucapa.

Elsewhere, the Angop news agency announced yesterday that Angolan armed forces neutralized "some destabilization attempts unleashed by elements infiltrated by racist South Africa."

The official news agency of Angola said that the fights took place in the last few days near Lucusso and Cuito Canavale and in the area of Balombo.

In the three actions, according to Angop, the Angolan armed forces liberated 36 civilians, killed 77 enemy soldiers, and captured military materiel. However, Angop does not indicate to which movement belonged the enemy forces that were beaten in these military actions.

12430

CSO: 3442/2

ANGOLA

COMMENTS ON FAPLA PERFORMANCE AT CANGAMBA, OTHER ISSUES

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Sep 83 p 26

[Excerpt] Sources close to Angolan decision-makers are not convinced that the recently created Regional Military Councils (two of which have just been sworn in) for the zones most infested by UNITA activity can even begin to solve the problem of instability in which the country has been living in the last few years.

These councils are charged with preparing an offensive against the troops of Jonas Savimbi, concentrating every effort on pacification of the territory, in order to clear up the economic situation in the regions where the presence of the Angolan rebels is a permanent reality.

Militarily, the Angolan situation is quite worrisome, already involving the provinces neighboring Luanda and even the Angolan capital itself.

Meanwhile, UNITA does not stop. And so it is that, as Jeremias Chitunda, Foreign Secretary of that movement, mentioned in Lisbon a few days ago, Savimbi's forces shot down two Soviet-made Mig fighters and an Antonov-22 transport plane in South Lunda Province in the last couple of weeks. Again according to this leader, in the battle of Cangamba, considered the bloodiest of recent clashes with governmental forces (as TEMPO reported at the time), the government of Jose Eduardo dos Santos committed 7 brigades with a total of 7,000 men, suffering 1,200 losses against 120 for UNITA.

Meanwhile, news reports received from Luanda tell of widespread discontent in military circles over the battle having been fought with unseasoned troops of little training and less experience, while the higher ranking and thus better prepared officers of the FAPLA (military arm of the MPLA) hold down office jobs in Luanda and other Provincial capitals.

These reports also contradict Chitunda's statements, since in Luanda it is estimated that the number of killed was much higher than claimed by the UNITA leader. This was especially demoralizing to the government forces as the 12 days of the battle unfolded, a battle that was decisive for the UNITA forces.

Our sources regard this battle as an authentic national disaster, based on the number of casualties suffered by the MPLA.

Therefore, for the Government of Luanda and for reasons relating to national reconstruction, it is urgent to end the war. But the Angolan rulers feel obligated to help Namibia win independence, as they were helped in their struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

That is why President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared to the UN secretary-general, who recently visited that country, that there was "no interest whatever in keeping Cuban troops in the south of the country once the threats of aggression had disappeared." If Resolution 435 of the UN Secretary Council on Namibia were implemented, the "aggressions against Angola" would cease, as would logistical support for UNITA.

But meanwhile, the guerrilla war grows and is getting ready to cut the few lines of communication that Luanda still holds with some (very few) supply centers.

12430

CSO: 3442/2

ANGOLA

UNITA'S CHITUNDA STATES CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 5 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] UNITA is amenable to opening negotiations with the authorities in Luanda, to the exclusion of other parties, because "in this field there is only UNITA and MPLA," declared Jeremias Chitunda, secretary for Foreign Relations of UNITA, Saturday in Lisbon. In statements to A TARDE, Chitunda stressed that UNITA places no conditions on beginning negotiations but expects to work out an agenda "after sitting down at the bargaining table." Once the principle of negotiations has been agreed upon, other Angolan political forces can be brought into them.

The Angolan guerrilla leader said that the first point to discuss must be the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban forces from the country. UNITA also intends to negotiate with the Luanda authorities the formation of a transition government, whose principal objectives will be economic recovery, national reconciliation, and preparation of elections.

"The dialogue is inevitable," said Chitunda, adding that not even a supplementary effort by the foreign forces can prevent it.

The UNITA leader also made reference to the 20 Czechs and 10 Portuguese now being held by his movement, announcing that UNITA intends to exchange the Czechs for 7 Britons being held in Luanda, as well as for UNITA militants and sympathizers.

As for the 10 Portuguese, whose names will be released before the end of this week, Chitunda mentioned that some of them have a record, and their relations with the Luanda armed forces and the Cubans will have to be investigated. Other Portuguese have expressed a desire to stay in the zones controlled by UNITA, Chitunda added, stating that "the cases are under review."

Jeremias Chitunda assessed the results of UNITA's most recent military actions, and announced that a Soviet-made Antonov-22 transport plane and two Mig fighter aircraft had been shot down in the Province of Lunda in the last 2 weeks.

Calling the battle of Cangamba a "historic mark" for UNITA, Chitunda indicated that, during the 12 days that the fighting lasted, his movement used 3,000 howitzers, which is as much as it has used in 2 years of military actions.

According to Chitunda, the Luanda government threw 7 brigades into Cangamba, totaling 7,000 troops, 1,200 casualties, as opposed to 120 for UNITA.

Chitunda noted that the battle of Cangamba marked the promotion of UNITA to a "regular army," capable of facing the troops of Luanda on open ground. He also underlined the important role of the communications sector in that UNITA action.

12430

CSO: 3442/2

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NUNS KIDNAPPED--UNITA kidnapped six nuns on 5 September, of whom two are Portuguese, according to statements by a spokesperson in Madrid from the Order of the Teresians to which the nuns belonged. The same informant added that UNITA also seized seven novices and a Salesian missionary in the vicinity of Kalulo in the center of Angola. At this moment, it is still not known whether the nuns and the missionary are part of the 27 prisoners that UNITA reported in its last communique and who were said to include Portuguese, Brazilians, and Spaniards. Meanwhile, 10 Portuguese and 20 Czechs yesterday completed 6 months of captivity under UNITA, with still no date set for their release. The Portuguese were part of a group of 88 Portuguese and Czech civilian technicians that UNITA captured during the attack on the industrial complex of Alto Catumbela. At the beginning of July UNITA released all the women and children and some of the men of the group. Those released included ten Portuguese, among whom were five children and one woman. In the case of the Czech men, UNITA has proposed their exchange for seven British mercenaries captured by MPLA in 1976, but Luanda has steadfastly refused to go ahead with the exchange, and Prague continues to demand the unconditional release of its citizens. [Text] [Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 12 Sep 83 p 6] 12430

CABINDA PRESIDENT IS TIAGO--TEMPO has received a letter from the "Provisional Government" of the Republic of Cabinda, signed by Victor Jorge Gomes, secretary of state of the Ministry of Defense and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Cabinda, and by Pedro Chicaia, Operations Commandant of the General Staff, protesting an interview that was given to us in Paris by Dr Francisco Lubota and informing that the Liberation Front of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC/FAC) recognizes only N'Zita Henriques Tiago as its President as he "fights at the side of the freedom fighters in the interior." The "Provisional Government" of the FLEC/FAC classifies the position assumed by our interviewee as an "imposture that might sustain confusion in Portuguese opinion, which has always manifested a real sympathy for our cause." [Excerpt] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 8 Sep 83 p 26] 12430

CSO: 3442/02

COPWE, VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The struggle of peace-loving and progressive peoples in the world will score new victories and foil the warlike and reactionary schemes and plans of imperialism and international reaction, it was stated in a joint-communiqué issued recently by COPWE and the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

The communiqué followed the successful friendship visit of a COPWE delegation to Vietnam from 21st to 28th September 1983 led by Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member.

The communiqué said that the two delegations acknowledged with great joy that, since the successes of the Vietnamese and Ethiopian revolutions, the friendship and solidarity between the CPV and COPWE and the Vietnamese and Ethiopian people have been growing with every passing day.

"The two delegations have discussed measures to further the relations of friendship and co-operation between Vietnam and Ethiopia," said the communiqué.

The Communist Party and people of Vietnam whole heartedly supported in the communiqué the just revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people led by COPWE and said that they consider the victories of the Ethiopian broad masses as their own.

On its part the COPWE delegation highly valued the glorious victories recorded by the heroic people of Vietnam under the leadership of the CPV in the construction and defence of their socialist homeland.

Following is the full text of the COPWE-CPV communiqué: "At the invitation of the Central Committee (CPV), the delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) comprising comrades Fisseha Desta, Asst. Secretary-General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and COPWE Executive Committee member and leader of the delegation: Brig.-Gen. Sium Makonnen, Head of Military Commissariat in the Ministry of Interior and COPWE Central Committee member; Brig.-Gen. Mulatu Negash, COPWE Central Committee member and

Secretary-General of the National Defence and Security Council, Col. Feleke Tabor, Deputy Head of the Department of Administration, Justice and Defence of the Central Committee of COPWE, and other comrades paid a visit to Vietnam from 21st to 28th of September 1983. [as published]

"Comrade Truong-Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of State gave the delegation cordial audience during which Comrade Fisseha Desta handed to him a letter from Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, addressed to Comrade Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and also asked him to convey another letter from Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam to Comrade Le Duan, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"Chairman Truong-Chinh warmly welcomed the delegation and thanked Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, COPWE and the Ethiopian people for the heartfelt sentiments and warm support accorded to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the people of Vietnam in their cause of national defence and socialist construction.

"Chairman Truong-Chinh exalted the achievements recorded by the Ethiopian people in their National Democratic Revolution under the leadership of COPWE, thus creating the basis from which to advance to socialism and affirmed the resolute support of the party, state and people of Vietnam to the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Ethiopian people.

"During its stay in Vietnam, the COPWE delegation visited President Ho Chi Minh's residence, the People's Army Museum, a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and called on the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with people of all countries and the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association.

"The COPWE delegation had talks with the CPV delegation headed by Comrade Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of State. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm solidarity and friendship.

"The CPV delegation expresses its warm congratulation on the great victories recorded by the Ethiopian people in their National Democratic Revolution against the Haile-Selassie dictatorial and feudal regime, in building the necessary material foundations for advancing to socialism, resolutely struggling to smash every aggressive plot and act of the imperialists and the external and domestic reactionaries, for the defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. The election of Ethiopia as Chairman of the OAU has asserted the role and international prestige of Socialist Ethiopia which is holding high the banner of peace and friendship, helping build Africa into a region of lasting peace and stability. Thus making active contribution to the African people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.

"The Communist Party and people of Vietnam wholeheartedly support the just revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people led by COPWE and consider the latter's victories as their own.

"The COPWE delegation highly values the glorious victories recorded by the heroic people of Vietnam under the leadership of the CPV in the construction and defence of their socialist homeland. The victories of the vietnamese revolution constitute a great source of inspiration to nations in Africa and the world who are fighting for independence and freedom.

"The COPWE delegation reaffirms the Ethiopian people's resolute support to the Vietnamese people's construction and defence of homeland, supports the statement of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries (March 1983) and all efforts of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries aiming at building southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and co-operation against all schemes and acts of sabotage by imperialism and other reactionaries.

"The COPWE delegation resolutely protests against every scheme of maintaining the presence of the Pol Pot genocidal clique at the United Nations, and demands the legitimate right to representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by President Heng Samrin at the United Nations.

"The CPV delegation and the COPWE delegation totally support the famous place initiatives recently advanced by the Soviet Union for the safeguard of peace, against the arms-race and the deployment by U.S. imperialism of its medium range missiles in Europe.

"The two delegations warmly support the tireless efforts made by the Republic of India as Chairman of the non-aligned movement with a view to strengthening solidarity and co-operation between non-aligned countries, opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, struggling for a new international economic order and for independence and sovereignty of all nations.

"The two delegations energetically condemn the warlike and aggressive policies of imperialism headed by US imperialism which is creating tension in Central America and the Caribbean region, in the Middle East, southern Africa and many other parts of the world, totally support the staunch struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Namibia, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin-America against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism and zionism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The two delegations are confident that with the combined strength of the three revolutionary currents and the offensive posture of the times, the struggle of the peace-loving and progressive people in the world will certainly achieve new victories and foil the warlike and reactionary schemes and plans of imperialism and international reaction.

"The two delegations acknowledge with great joy that since the successes of the Vietnamese and Ethiopian revolutions, the friendship and solidarity

between the CPV and COPWE, between the Vietnamese and Ethiopian peoples have been growing with every passing day. The two delegations have discussed measures to further the relations of friendship and co-operation between Vietnam and Ethiopia."

On September 28th 1983, the delegation of COPWE left Hanoi, successfully concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam. Comrades Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, Tran Danh Tuyen, Deputy-Head of the Party Central Committee's External Relation Department, Tran Van Quang, Vice-Minister of National Defence Ministry and other high ranking cadres were present at the see-off ceremony.

CSO: 3400/126

FOUR EDUCATIONAL TASK FORCES SET UP

Addis Ababa: THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Four task forces have been formed to undertake short-and long-term study with a view to implementing the second COPWE congress resolution on the qualitative enhancement of education.

Also established are a Co-ordinating and Executive Committee on General Comprehensive Education and a study and Evaluation Office.

Comrade Aklilou Melaku, Head of the Curriculum Department, and the Kindergarten and Regular Education Curriculum Section of the Ministry of Education, and Comrade Tekle Ayana, Secretary of the Study and Evaluation Executive Committee of Ethiopian general education, Sunday briefed the press on these projected undertakings towards quality education.

Comrade Aklilou spoke on the initiatives underway in the area of curricular change in science in grade 9 during the current Ethiopian academic year.

Other curricular changes towards better quality education will include that of history in grades 4-12, while effort is being made by the educational policy committee to improve the English language capacity of students. Comrade Aklilou said similar initiatives are being undertaken in the areas of administration, inspection and educational media as well as adult education.

Comrade Tekle Ayana elaborated on the factors that necessitated moves towards the qualitative enhancement of education and recalled that recently a seven-day workshop was held to make an indepth assessment of the relation between the set goals in a specific area of education and overall national goals, the degree of relevance of educational tools now in use as well as the compatibility of these tools with the educational programme. He said the 14 veteran teachers who took part in the workshop have since come up with numerous useful reports as well as working materials which would be valuable for charting future programmes.

The task force on education administration, structure and planning was likewise credited with having come up with concrete proposals as has the one on education logistics, support services and manpower training. The task force on education research and evaluation is meanwhile making a detailed study of the problems and priorities in its area of work allocation, it was reported. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/126

TECHNO-INDUSTRY RESEARCH EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Ethiopia is making a determined, though belated, effort to fill the void in industrial technological research and to train requisite manpower in this vital area of economic endeavour.

Research-oriented initiatives, so essential for detailed project preparation, are now being spearheaded by the Industrial and Technological Research Council under the umbrella of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission. The financial constraints under which the Council found itself working could be gauged from the fact that in 1972 E.C. the outlay for technological research was in the order of 500,000 birr, representing 0.33 per cent of the year's capital expenditure in the economic order.

Even so, energetic efforts are being made in selected project areas considered to be deserving of priority attention. According to Comrade Gizachew Shiferaw, Chairman of the Industrial and Technological Research Council, encouraging results have already been attained in techno-industry research undertaken by the Ethiopian Building Construction Corporation.

Five research projects are now underway with funding provided by the government and assistance from the Swedish Research Assistance Institute, according to Comrade Gizachew who feels strongly about the need both to broaden the base of technological and industrial research and to train a pool of the trained cadres capable of handling the job.

Ethiopia presently spends 8,000,000 birr annually for the import of ingredients needed for the manufacture of soap "fatty acid." The national chemical corporation is presently conducting research to extract such ingredients from indigenous non-edible vegetables. Seven such vegetables have been already identified.

The national chemical corporation is also engaged in research in the production of soda ash for which the country is now fully dependent on foreign sources. Preliminary research indicates that there are reserves of 46,750,000 tons of the product at two sites where research is now concentrated. Ethiopia's annual consumption of soda ash by the early 1990s would reach the 20,000 ton mark.

The upward trend in building construction points to the need for intensive research into locally available raw materials needed for the manufacture of glass. The job is being undertaken by the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority.

Bio-technology is yet another area of research now underway. This relatively recent method of converting industrial waste into useful products ranging from glucose to protein is being successfully experimented upon through the joint effort of Addis Ababa University and Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission.

Research is also underway to determine the feasibility of the industrial conversion of local plants into pesticides which are at present entirely imported from abroad. Experiments conducted in places like Kenya and Tanzania indicate great possibilities of success. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/126

ETHIOPIA

ABOUT 25,000 SUDANESE REFUGEES SEEK SHELTER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Some 25,000 Sudanese refugees have sought shelter in Ethiopia and thousands more continue doing so, according to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

The RRC made the revelation Thursday while briefing officials of the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the Sudanese refugee situation.

The RRC said some 10,000 of the refugees, who began arriving in Ethiopia four months ago, are sheltered at Itang in Gambella province, Illubabor region, while the rest are camped at RRC operated centres in Fukidi, Akobo, Adura and elsewhere. The report said the refugees, who are being provided with all necessary relief services, include teachers, soldiers and intellectuals. The refugees fled the Sudan for various reasons and under difficult weather conditions and arrived in Ethiopia through several entry points.

The RRC report noted that there are now around 10,000 refugees at Itang, 5,200 at Berhane Selam, 4,800 at Fukidi while thousands more are scattered over other areas. According to the RRC briefing, given at the shelter camps, around 20 per cent of the refugees are under the age of ten years, five per cent between 11-15 years, 53 per cent in the 16-30 year group and the rest between the ages of 31 and 50 years and above.

The Ethiopian Government has so far supplied 7,420 quintals of maize, 600 quintals of rice, 82 quintals of powdered milk, 52 quintals of sugar, 228 quintals of salt and 7,416 litres of edible oil as well as sizeable consignments of household utensils.

Medical treatment is also being made available and a clinic has been put up for exclusive use by the refugees at Itang.

Comrade Dawit Wolde-Ghiorgis, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Mersha Ketsela, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, Comrade Anmut Kinde, Chief Administrator of Illubabor region, Mr. Nilolas Bawakira, African representative of the UNHCR, and other

officials as well as local and foreign journalists visited the refugee sites Thursday.

Comrade Animut Kinde said on the occasion that the Ethiopian Government accepted the refugees in recognition of its international obligations in accordance to the Geneva conventions of 1951 and 1967. He noted that the UNHCR official's tour of the area will help ease the problem and stressed that a more effective handling of problem lies in the mobilization of international relief assistance.

The Chief Administrator assured the UNHCR officials of Ethiopia's continued cooperation in the Commission's future undertakings in easing the refugee plight.

Mr. Bawakira on his part noted that hospitality was in Ethiopia's best tradition and expressed admiration for the effort taken by the Ethiopian Government to provide the Sudanese refugees with all necessary assistance. He said the Commission will soon channel requisite aid to the Sudanese refugees. [as published]

The visitors later inspected the clinic, warehouse and other facilities put up at Itang and adjoining areas for the benefit of the Sudanese refugees.

(ENA)

CSO: 3400/126

SAOUMA LAUDS NATION'S DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS, PLEDGES FULL SUPPORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Mr. Edouard Saouma, Director General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) expressed admiration for the efforts of Revolutionary Ethiopia to wipe out poverty, disease and illiteracy and pledged his organization's full support towards this end.

Dr. Saouma made the statement this morning at Bole International Airport prior to his departure at the end of a week-long working visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

The FAO Director General further stated that he was deeply impressed by the development efforts undertaken by the Revolutionary Government and noted that he particularly attaches great significance to the accomplishments scored by the soil and water conservation projects being carried out through the 'Food For Work' programme with the help of FAO.

Dr. Saouma also expressed hope that the co-operation existing between Ethiopia and his organization would be further strengthened and promised that FAO will give assistance that would contribute towards the implementation of the ten year perspective plan.

The FAO Director General urged that due to the current international economic problems facing developing countries, priority must be given by these countries to their agricultural output. He lauded the steps taken by Ethiopia in this regard.

Dr. Saouma said that 18 African countries, including Ethiopia face food problem arising from natural calamities and that a conference attended by them in which donor countries will also take part is to convene in Rome next week.

Dr. Saouma further revealed that he had recommended for those countries 700,000 tons additional food-aid and 81,000,000 dollars worth of fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs to enable them carry out their agricultural activities to cope with food shortage.

Mr. Saouma was seen off by Comrade Tekola Dejene, Minister of Agriculture and COPWE Central Committee member. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/126

FAO'S VITAL ASSISTANCE PRAISED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "FAO's Vital Assistance"]

[Text] The Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), who has been visiting our country, lauded Socialist Ethiopia's reconstruction efforts, and has promised to mobilize assistance from international donor organizations to enable Ethiopia to meet development challenges. It is with this understanding that the FAO approved an 8 million dollar food aid to Ethiopia for distribution in drought-hit areas.

This food aid will help save the lives of many people and at the same time ease the burden borne by the country. Ethiopia is annually receiving from FAO 140,000 tons of food aid. The FAO appreciates the problem Ethiopia is facing in efforts to solve the problems resulting from man-made and natural disasters. The organization has placed this country on top of its priority list for aid. Ethiopia will be the leading beneficiary from FAO's food assistance programmes. The FAO Director-General's visit to Socialist Ethiopia has given him a general picture of the prevailing situation in the country and the continued efforts being made by the Revolutionary Government to overcome man-made and natural calamities.

The Director-General had talks with pertinent government authorities, who briefed him on the measures being taken to combat the problems. They have also forwarded their views on the need for international assistance in order to surmount these difficulties. In addition, the Director-General of FAO has inspected agricultural schemes and development projects in Arssi region, which enabled him to acquire a broader perspective of the whole problem. The serious nature of the problem has convinced the FAO head that Ethiopia deserves increased aid in order to fully overcome the difficulties she is facing. It was in this spirit that the Director-General promised to solicit further assistance to Ethiopia.

Earlier in the week, the FAO Director-General signed an agreement with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to provide 99,360 birr for facilitating the work of settlement projects. The signing of the agreement represents an encouraging factor in RRC's efforts of transporting grain for distribution in drought-hit areas.

The FAO will be providing food aid worth 500,000 dollars to Ethiopia each year from its regular budget beginning the 1984-85 financial year. Ethiopia will be receiving a good share out of the 4 million tons of food aid advanced to 18 African countries.

The Revolutionary Government of Socialist Ethiopia is exerting resolute effort to enhance the realization of the nation's development objects. Ethiopia needs increased international assistance in her endeavours to fully rehabilitate the victims of man-made and natural disasters. In this connection, the FAO response is both timely and gratifying.

The FAO is also concerned with other African countries facing similar problems. The organization will be sponsoring an international meeting for the purpose of raising 700,000 metric tons of food grain needed to cope with the aftermath of drought in Africa. For all that, the UN body deserves due appreciation. On her part, Socialist Ethiopia highly assesses the FAO's assistance, and is confident that this vital assistance will continue in the future.

CSO: 3400/126

ETHIOPIA

CULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON PYONGYANG MEETING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Culture and Sports Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, returned home yesterday after attending a ministerial conference of non-aligned member states and developing countries in Pyongyang and, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Ministers of Culture and Education met in accordance with a recommendation made in an earlier meeting in Havana by the Non-aligned Movement to pool joint efforts towards cultural and educational development.

Comrade Girma said in a press statement he gave on arrival that the conference appealed, on conclusion of its deliberations for the creation of conditions favourable for the promotion of cultural identity and to prevent corrosive imperialist influences on the cultures of individual nations.

The Minister said that the conference looked into the prevailing cultural status of developing countries and exchanged views on future efforts to shape the cultures of those nations. It has also adopted a programme of action drafted by education and culture commissions established at the conference.

In its recommendations, the conference advised non-aligned member states and developing nations to have a definable cultural policy and to develop a tradition of cultural exchange amongst them.

The conference also noted in its recommendations the urgent need to restore the cultural relics looted from developing countries by former colonisers. The programme of action is to be submitted to the ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned Movement and the 22nd UNESCO conference.

Comrade Abdul-Menan Ahmed, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education who also attended the conference, said that the meeting reviewed educational realities in developing countries and discussed future areas of co-operation in this regard.

The conference recommended that developing countries should exchange expertise and develop a new approach to the use of locally available

educational aids to help ease problems in the scarcity of educational materials.

The Permanent Secretary said that the conference was also given an appraisal on education in Ethiopia before and after the upsurge of the popular 1974 Revolution. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/126

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DEVELOPMENT AID AGREEMENT--Agreements involving 30 million birr were signed yesterday between the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and Sweden to be used on joint development projects which the two countries had agreed to carry out within the next three years. An agreement previously signed indicates that the aid of 30 million birr from Sweden to Socialist Ethiopia would be channelled towards projects which are based on Ethiopia's development priorities. These include the construction of elementary schools, the preparation of text-books and the implementation of a rural water project for Hararghe region. The agreement in connection with the construction of elementary schools and text-book preparation was signed on Ethiopia's behalf by Comrade Dawit Getachew, Head of Social and Trade Sector of the NRDC-CPSC with a rank of a Commissioner. Mr. Nils Gunnar Revelius, ambassador of Sweden to Socialist Ethiopia, signed the agreements on behalf of the Swedish Government. The signing ceremony took place at the headquarters of the NRDC-CPSC. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Oct 83 p 1] In the story entitled "Ethiopia Sweden Sign Agreement" on the first page of yesterday's issue of THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD a paragraph was inadvertently skipped owing to oversight in proofreading. This related to the agreement on rural water in Harargh region which was signed by Comrade Aklilou Afework, Head of Production Sector of the NRDC-CPSC with a rank of a Commissioner. We regret the error. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 3]

DELEGATIONS RETURN--Comrade Addis Tedla PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Executive Committee member, returned here yesterday from Sofia following a working visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic. Similarly, Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, returned here yesterday from Czechoslovakia where he paid a working visit leading a COPWE delegation. Comrade Addis and Comrade Teka were welcomed upon their arrival here by Comrade Woubishet Dessie, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, and ambassadors in Socialist Ethiopia of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Comrade Addis, who was leading a nine-member delegation, took part in Sofia in the Joint Session of Socialist Ethiopia and the Bulgarian People's Republic on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation. The delegation led by Comrade Teka gathered

valuable experiences on party activities from the Czechoslovak Communist Party while in Prague. The delegation, which exchanged experiences with the Czechoslovak Communist Party, also held discussions on the relations between COPWE and the party. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 p 1]

LEGESSE MEETS DOHLUS--Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, and the high level delegation led by him has met and held talks with Comrade Horst Dohlus, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Secretary of the Central Committee, according to reports reaching here from Berlin. The report indicated that the talks mainly centered on the exchange of experience between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and COPWE and also on the strengthening of relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 83 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A 20-member delegation led by Comrade Major Wondimu Alemu, Head of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police Force and COPWE Central Committee alternate member, left here for Moscow yesterday for a two-week study tour in the Soviet Union. In accordance with the decision of the Second COPWE Congress in connection with party formation, the members of the delegation will gather experiences in the Soviet Union on the party's political work in the Police force. Members of the delegation are composed of Heads of Political Departments of the Revolutionary Police in the regions. The delegation was seen off at the Bole International Airport by Comrade Gezahegne Gebre, Second Deputy Editor of SERTO ADER. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 1]

ETHIOPIANS RETURN--A total of 420 Ethiopian nationals who were displaced as a result of the invasion launched by the reactionary Somalia regime and were residing in the Djibouti Republic returned home Tuesday. On arrival at Erer town, Dire Dawa-Issa-Gurgura province of Hararghe region, the refugees were welcomed by officials of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, and representatives of the regional mass and government organizations and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Representatives of the refugees expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded them by the Government of the Republic of Djibouti during their stay there and for the warm welcome given them on return home. This is the third batch of refugees returning from the Republic of Djibouti and the repatriation is to continue. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 1]

REYA COMMITTEES--The recently elected REYA Executive and Control committees members have started their duties to implement the action programme and resolution adopted by the Second Congress of REYA and to discharge the responsibilities vested on them, according to the office of REYA. Accordingly, the REYA Executive Committee is now making the necessary preparations to ensure that the basic documents, including the new rules and regulations of REYA, internal directives of the Central Committee and the REYA action programme for 1976 Ethiopian calendar year which is REYA

association at different levels. Eight departments under the REYA Central Committee are now creating the necessary conditions to carry out their responsibilities, it was learnt. In a related development a programme has also been drawn out so that the exhibition organized in connection with the Second REYA Congress would be viewed by the public. (ENA)
[Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 5]

YERER-KEREYU ASSOCIATIONS--Nazareth (ENA)--Peasants' associations of 10 districts in Yerer-Kereyu province, Shoa region received certificates of legal recognition. The certificates sent from the Ministry of Agriculture were handed over by Comrade Ashebir Amare, COPWE representative for Nazareth town and Yerer-Kereyu province, to the chairmen of the associations. Present during the handing over ceremony were the provincial COPWE Committee members and heads of government and mass organizations. Meanwhile, a three-day meeting of executive committee member of peasants' associations in the same province wound up Tuesday in Nazareth town. The participants reaffirmed their readiness to pay every sacrifice to increase productivity, strengthen producers' cooperatives and expand education and sports and health facilities. Closing the meeting Comrade Asheber Amare urged the participants to strengthen peasants' associations and step up activities in the economic construction endeavour. [Text]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 3]

DESSIE BUDGET--Dessie (ENA)--The Dessie town council has approved a budget of 2,414,613 birr for the 1976 Ethiopian calendar year to finance the town's development projects. The budget was approved when members of the town council held their 4th regular meeting at the town council's assembly hall last Saturday and heard a comprehensive report on the current year's projects and the accomplishments in the Ethiopian year which just ended. It was pointed out that the budget would finance the setting up of a public pharmacy and the construction of a modern market hall, roads, bridges, a stadium, drainages and other facilities. Out of the total, 818,892 birr has been distributed as budget to three higher and 20 /kebele/ [in italics/ urban dwellers' associations in the town. Addressing the members of the town council both at the opening and closing of the meeting, Comrade Mehari Tekle-Haimanot, Chairman of the town, reviewed the projects envisaged for the current Ethiopian calendar year. He called on the members to carry out their responsibilities in order to meet the basic needs of the broad masses. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 83 p 3]

COFFEE GROWERS TRAINED--Awassa (ENA)--A skill upgrading course for provincial coffee growers associations and coffee improvement project stations as well as junior agronomists and development workers from seven coffee growing regions is in progress here. Organized by the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, the seminar brings together 196 participants from Kaffa, Illubabor, Wollega, Harar, Sidamo, Gamo Goffa and Shoa regions. The Ministry, cognizant of the role of coffee in Ethiopia's economy and of its own responsibility to ensure both the quantitative and qualitative enhancement of the commodity, has deployed nearly 1,000 field workers among the coffee-producing peasants. The present course focuses on coffee

seedling preparation, coffee plantation and management and selection of coffee plantation sites and will be conducted by experts from the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 83 p 3]

DEFENSE SQUAD AWARDS--Nazareth (ENA)--Certificates and various prizes were presented to 66 revolution defence squad members of Mojjo Town, Yerer Kereyu Province, upon completion of a six month military and political training course. The certificates and prizes were handed out to the revolution squad members by Comrade Berecha Deressa, COPWE representative for Lome District in Shoa Region, at a ceremony held at the premises of an elementary school in Mojjo Town. Meanwhile 35 youths drawn from peasant villages in Dodota District, Arssi region, were awarded certificates upon completion of military and political three-month training course. The certificates to the youths were handed over by Comrade Yohannes Obisse, the District Administrator, and Comrade Berhanu Birkneh, representative of the Primary COPWE organization of the Huruta-Hitossa producers co-operative. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 83 p 3]

ARSSI LITERACY CAMPAIGN--A total of 510,545 adults have been freed from illiteracy from the first to the ninth round of the literacy campaign carried out in Arssi region, the regional educational office revealed Tuesday. The office further pointed out that 335 reading rooms have been established in different parts of the region to encourage adults to read and maintain their reading skills. Altogether 35,143 student-teachers have taken part in the literacy campaign together with regular teachers and volunteer literacy instructors. Literacy lessons were conducted in 2,283 major and 10,921 minor centres, according to the regional educational office. Meanwhile, a total of 48,657 adults were made literate in Enderta province, Tigray region, as a result of the literacy campaign conducted from the first to the ninth round. This was revealed during a meeting of members of the coordinating and executive committees of the literacy campaign of Enderta province and the 20 /Kebeles/ [in italics] here held Tuesday at the town hall to discuss the outcome of the campaign. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 3]

GONDAR PEASANTS TRAINED--Gondar (ENA)--Peasants in Gondar region are benefitting from the services of 500 newly built demonstration plots and selected seeds nurseries operated by the regional office of the Ministry of Agriculture. The facilities, all built during the last Ethiopian year, are functioning within peasant service co-operatives or an extension service holdings. [as published] The area office of the Ministry of Agriculture also trained 4,348 peasants in plant management and organized study tours for 39,072 peasant representatives during the year under review. The construction of improved grain warehouses for demonstration purposes and the large-scale use of pesticides included other service areas in which field workers of the ministry have been and continue to be active, according to the ministry's regional office. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Oct 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/126

HIGH-LEVEL PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Albert René yesterday appointed new Principal Secretaries and company chairman to a number of Government departments and parastatals as some high level staff took leave for further studies and other reasons. The changes also affect the chairmanship of the People's Assembly.

A press release from the President's Office at State House said that the changes were necessary because the Principal Secretaries in the President's Office, Mr. David Thomas, and for Planning, Mr. Robert Grandcourt, were taking two year's leave for overseas training. Mr. Thomas' wife, the Principal Secretary for Health, Mrs. Georgette Thomas, would take unpaid leave while her husband was abroad, the communiqué added.

Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Grandcourt were the chairmen of some parastatals.

Another chairman, Mr. Serge Savy, is currently undergoing medical care in the United Kingdom.

Pursue careers

"Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Grandcourt have expressed the wish to follow courses in business administration, with a view to pursuing their careers in the parastatal sector on their return," the State House press release said.

Mrs. Simone Testa has now become Principal Secretary in the President's Office, which will now include her former Department of Administration.

Mrs. Danielle de St. Jorre becomes Principal Secretary for Planning & External Relations with responsibility for both her current Department of External Relations and Co-operation and the Department of Planning formerly headed by Mr. Grandcourt.

Dr. Ante Catipovic will act as Principal Secretary for Health.

Parastatal changes

In the parastatal sector, Captain James Ferrari replaces Mr. Thomas as Chairman of the Union Lighterage Company and Mr. Ralph Adam takes over the Chairmanship of the Central Supplies Limited.

Mrs. Danielle de St Jorre takes over the National Consultancy Services from Mr. Grandcourt; Mr. W. Jackson becomes Chairman of the Government's hotel management company, COS-PROH; Miss Yvette Lafortune becomes Chairman of the Seychelles Water Authority; and Mrs. Marie-Pierre Lloyd becomes Chairman of the Seychelles Electricity Corporation.

The President also named replacements for the three parastatal companies previously headed by Mr. Serge Savy.

In an as yet unprecedented move, Mr. René appointed a Minister to the chairmanship of a parastatal company. Mr. Joseph Belmont, Minister for Labour and Social Security assumes the Chairmanship of the Islands Development Company, the company which he helped to set up and managed prior to his ministerial appointment. Mr. Antoine Young becomes Executive Director of the farm management company, SA-DECO, while Mr. Clifford Adam takes over as Chairman

of the Floral, Landscaping and Gardening Company (FLAGCO).

Dynamic world

The final appointment announced was that of Mr. John Mascarenhas, Member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee and Public Relations Officer in the President's Office, who takes over from Mr. David Thomas as Chairman of the People's Assembly.

Commenting on the decision of the two Principal

Secretaries to undertake further studies, the President wished them every success in their endeavours.

He said: "Training is a perpetual process which is not necessarily restricted to the lower levels of the civil service. We live in dynamic world and it is natural, therefore, that senior official should periodically undergo training in order to keep abreast of changing circumstances."

SAP

CSO: 3400/125

SPDF CONTINUES TONING UP NATION'S DEFENSES

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

ANTI-AIRCRAFT missiles roared into the skies over South Mahé on Thursday as the Seychelles People's Defence Forces continued exercises aimed at continually improving the efficiency of the nation's coastal, sea and air defences.

The firings of the Sam 7s or Grails at Intendance Beach on Mahé's south coast came two days after an SPDF commando strike team simulated a fast, helicopter-borne raid "behind enemy lines" at Anse Boileau.

The Sams (Surface-to-Air Missiles) practised with on Thursday are used by infantry and fired from a tube resting on the shoulder. Streaking towards enemy aircraft 1,500 kilometres per hour or about 1.5 times the speed of sound, the heat-seeking missile can effectively home on a target 3.5 kilometres high or 4.5 kilometres away.

At Thursday's exercise, soldiers fired at bright flares, seeing how close they shoot the missiles so as to register a hit.

Like other coastal, sea and air defences such as the BM—21 rocket launchers fired about a fortnight ago, the anti-aircraft units of which the Sams form part work in close co-ordination with installations that have been set up along the Mahé coastline to give early warning of approaching enemy aircraft or vessels.

Impressive

The impressive BM—21s are mobile 40-barrelled launchers that can fire their rockets at targets up to 20 kilometres away. The rockets can be fired individually, in ripples or in salvos of up to 40 at a time.

But should an enemy force manage somehow to gain a foothold on Seychellois soil, the SPDF demonstrated on Wednesday how fiercely and

swiftly it could hit back, striking deep behind enemy lines.

People's Air Force helicopters swooped in low over a small hill overlooking Anse Boileau to drop a commando strike team behind the "enemy's defences". The hilltop was only about 300 metres square, but the pilots came in quickly, one after the other, hovered for a few seconds some three metres off the ground, dropped the commandos and sped off again.

Deadly

The commando team was armed with rocket propelled grenades and other weapons allowing them to strike swiftly, silently and in deadly fashion, through the bush.

Their target was the Anse Boileau playing field which was held by the "enemy". These had to be dislodged to allow the helicopters to return for the commandos. Running

all the way, the commandos hit the field, overcame the enemy, and then took up defensive positions to await the return of the helicopters.

These landed by two this time and within seconds sped away with the strike team, mission accomplished.

Defend the peace

Observers at this week's and other recent military exercises said that these showed clearly why Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis was confident at a military passing-out ceremony last week-end, that the country's defences were now amply prepared to deal with any aggressor.

The same week-end, the Commander-in-Chief of the defence forces, President Albert René, reminded the SPDF that their main task was to defend the peace, order and security of the nation at all costs, so as to allow the people to progress without hindrance in their development struggle.

SAP

CSO: 3400/125

EDUCATION OFFICIAL IMPRESSED BY CHINESE, DPRK SYSTEMS

Victoria NATION in English 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

EDUCATION and Information Principal Secretary Jérémie Bonnelame returned home from China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the week-end, highly impressed by the education system of the two countries.

Accompanied by the Member of the People's Assembly for the Inner Islands, Mr. Dolor Ernesta, Mr. Bonnelame also represented Seychelles at the 35th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the DPRK on September 9, 1948.

Consolidate

Mr. Bonnelame said that though the People's Republic of China was very far from Seychelles geographically, it was "very close to us in several aspects." The Principal Secretary examined at first hand China's education policies and how these were being implemented from the creches to the universities.

As in Seychelles, he explained, China started out by trying to give every child an opportunity to educate himself. Now the Government was consolidating the structure set up to ensure this by improving the quality of the education and its facilities.

With Chinese education officials, Mr. Bonnelame also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the Cultural Revolution, especially the way it lowered the standard of education, a problem now being rectified.

In the field of co-operation, Mr. Bonnelame said that Seychelles was importing more and more educational materials from China and that next year two gymnastics and physical education instructors were expected for the schools.

"I think that this type of co-operation between the two countries will develop and increase progressively," Mr. Bonnelame said.

The Seychelles delegation then moved on to the celebrations in Pyongyang, where they also looked into the DPRK's education system, again at all levels.

Active interest

"There too I was very impressed by their system which is organised and works very well," Mr. Bonnelame said. He was particularly struck by the way the school-children took an active interest, and where possible took part, in just about everything concerning the progress of their country.

In the DPRK too, as in Seychelles and China, the Government was now aiming for the highest level of education possible so as to better prepare the youth to join in the development of their nation, Mr. Bonnelame continued.

The Principal Secretary noted the DPRK's very strong

emphasis on cultural development in their education system, so much so that the achievements of even the youngest schoolchildren, as seen several times on television here, was almost beyond belief.

In Pyonyang, Mr. Bonne-lame also met information officials to discuss the state visit to the DPRK earlier this year.

officials to discuss the implementation of an agreement in this field that was signed by the leaders of the two countries during President Albert René's most recent state visit to the DPRK earlier this year. The two sides were especially interested in exchanging radio and television material in the cultural field and results were expected soon.

SAP

CSO: 3400/125

PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW BOOK FAIR REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLOIS publications were a constant centre of attraction at the recent Moscow International Book Fair, and helped to strengthen ties between the national library and bookshop and Soviet publishers, Chief Librarian Flavie Jackson said yesterday.

Reporting on Seychelles' participation in the week-long exhibition entitled *Books serve Peace and Progress*, Mrs. Jackson said that Seychelles attracted attention even before the official opening. Her delegation had no sooner started putting out books, magazines, posters, pictures and postcards on Seychelles when other participants dropped their preparations to come and ask questions.

Stream of visitors

Over the next six days, a constant stream of visitors, publishers and journalists visited the Seychelles stand.

with magazines and radio and television stations requesting interviews.

"I think I can say without any exaggeration that among the small countries taking part, Seychelles was perhaps the most popular stand of all," Mrs. Jackson said.

General knowledge, promotion and tourist-orientated books about Seychelles, publications on the Seychellois cuisine, and maps, stamps and postcards proved especially popular with the public. The 64 exhibits also included books on politics, history, nature, geography and other subjects.

Culture and education

Seychelles was also invited to take part in a smaller exhibition within the fair that concentrated on the role of books in the development of national culture and education. Books on and in Creole were displayed, along with a booklet on the National Youth

Service. At this smaller exhibition too the Seychelles stand attracted much attention, Mrs. Jackson said.

The fair, organised by the General Directorate for Book Fairs and Exhibitions of the USSR, occupied two immense pavilions at the centre of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievement in Moscow. Over 115 countries and 2,000 publishers took part, including such international agencies as the United Nations and its subsidiary and affiliated organisations, the Universal Postal Union, the World Council, the World Bank and others.

Tens of thousands of visitors came from all over the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Western Europe, Mrs. Jackson reported.

Strengthen links

The Seychelles delegation had talks with a number of foreign representatives, but mainly with Soviet publishers and trade organisations,

strengthening commercial and co-operation links with them. Mrs. Jackson established closer contacts for the National Library, the National Bookshop and the National Printing Company (SNPC).

Soviet publishers showed a lot of interest in several Seychellois publications and discussed the possibility of obtaining translation rights for some of them, Mrs. Jackson said. Books printed and bound

by the SNPC received favourable comments, she added.

Professor G. L. Bondanevsky, head to the Department of the Sociology of International Relations and of the Institute of Sociological Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and First Vice-President of the Soviet Association of Friendship with the Peoples of South and South-East Asia, told Mrs. Jackson that he was presently concentrating on the Western

Indian Ocean and looked forward to corresponding with the Seychelles Archives.

At the end of the fair, the Seychelles delegation presented most of its exhibits, including 48 books, to the State Lenin Library, an event that was covered by the press. Other exhibits went to the Soviet Department of Geography and Map-making and to Radio Moscow.

SAP

CSO: 3400/125

BRIEFS

BAIE LAZARE WATER PROJECT--A water supply project which will extend the island's growing network of treated water from Baie Lazaretto Anse à la Mouche is expected to start on Mahé's west coast next year. Mr. Stephen Roussesu, the Manager of the Seychelles Water Authority, told Seychelles Agence Presse yesterday that some 300 families would benefit once the present untreated water in the area was converted. Though the actual conversion itself had yet to start, the Water Authority was already installing roadside meters, he added. At present, people of Baie Lazare, Anse aux Poules Bleues and Anse à la Mouche get untreated water from the Anse aux Poules Bleues River via a 100-kilolitre storage tank. In future, before being stored, the water from the river will pass through a sedimentation tank and pressure filter and then be sterilised using chloride of lime. The Canadian Government is contributing R230,000 to the project which should take about four months to complete. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/125

NEW GROUP LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR 'NO' VOTE IN POLL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] An informal group, representing the Black Sash, the Progressive Federal Party, the Human Awareness Programme and clergymen, has been formed to oppose the Government's constitutional proposals and to campaign for a "No" vote in the November 2 referendum.

The committee has sent a letter, signed by seven prominent South Africans, to 12 000 people urging them to reject the constitution.

The letter is signed by the former chairman of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), Mr Raymond Louw; the chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley; the former Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor G R Bozzoli; the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor C J R Dugard; former newspaper editor and PFP MP for Parktown, Mr Rene de Villiers; the head of the department for anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor P V Tobias; the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman.

It was a further attempt to inform the public and to enable voters to exercise their choice in a responsible manner. "It is an attempt to convey, in concentrated form, a cross-section of opinion of those who reject the proposals," the statement read.

"The public is being misled into believing that a 'No' vote is a rejection of reform. It is not. It is a rejection of the National Party's brand of reform, which is not reform at all".

The letter, which has been sent to 12 000 people, states: "On November 2, 1983, you will be asked to make a decision of crucial importance to the future of South Africa.

"You will be asked whether or not you accept the Government's constitutional plan.

"We believe that plan to be retrogressive and dangerous and we intend to vote against it.

"We believe that it will further damage and delay the development of peaceful inter-group relations in our land.

"Many South Africans representing a broad spectrum of interest and opinion have expressed their agreement with our view. Enclosed are some extracts from Press statements they have made.

"We ask you to read and consider them carefully before you decide on your own response to the referendum question."

The newspaper extracts include statements made by the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman; The South African Federation of Teachers' Associations; a senior lecturer at Rand Afrikaans University, Cherry Clayton; the President of the Methodist Church of South Africa, Dr. Khoza Mgojo; and the president of the General and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Samson Ndou.

CSO: 3400/127

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE DEVELOPMENTS VERSUS SOVIET ROLE

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Sep 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Boomerang Danger"]

[Text] The most recent events in Angola and Mozambique show once again how a fine balance has to be preserved by South Africa in its regional policy.

It also shows how events which can be interpreted as favorable to South Africa can create a boomerang reaction which further destabilizes the region.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique are generally seen as pro-Western. Their successes can also be interpreted in that light for South Africa.

UNITA's successes, however, have resulted in the threat by the Angolan head of state, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to import even more Cubans. This would be counter-productive for a settlement in the Southwest and for peace in Southern Africa. The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has repeated that no discernible peace is possible in the Southwest as long as Cubans are stationed in Angola.

According to diplomatic sources there has also been "increasing Soviet interest" in Mozambique. The possibility exists that increasing successes by the MNR could influence the Maputo Government to make use of the Soviet offer to send Cubans there as well.

Such a development will not at all be in the interest of South Africa or of regional stability.

Thus, what at first sight appear to be successful attacks against Marxist governments, could lead to a greater Soviet and Cuban involvement and presence in Southern Africa.

8700

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SOUTH AFRICA

REFERENDUM: POLICY DENOUNCED; AFRIKANER SUPPORT URGED

Progressive Leader's Policy Denounced

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 26 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Yes To Interference "]

[Text] No, it is not only far-rightists in the country who are guilty of emotional politics. Last week--while the whites were involved in difficult decisions concerning rights for backward groups--Dr Van Zuyl Slabbert, Progressive leader, and Captain Buthelezi were themselves guilty of some dubious and dangerous emotional politicizing.

The fact that the Progressive leader went to visit the government seat of the Zulus in a time of tension in white ranks, and shortly after said that his party's policy could end in a black majority government, comes down to saying "yes" (indeed, he can manage that "yes") to Captain Buthelezi's interfering.

Dr Slabbert's pronouncement that with the new system the rug is being pulled out from under moderate black leaders must have sounded like music to the ears of Captain Buthelezi--especially if one takes into account that he and his people have already obtained rights and that they have nothing to lose by some pressure politics. Therefore the Zulu leader is now suddenly talking of an economic boycott of South Africa. His earlier opinion that his people would suffer from that has conveniently been forgotten.

Captain Buthelezi naturally has nothing to lose in the white referendum, and therefore he can carry on in this manner. But Dr Slabbert--he has a responsibility toward the white voting corps and the coloreds and Asians who strive for basic rights, doesn't he?

Why does he endanger the aforementioned process--because apparently he cannot get his way with white voters?

This is a gross strategy which deserves severe punishment. Dr Slabbert's choice and timing of allies throw a bad light on his political judgment.

Afrikaner Support for Referendum Urged

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 23 Sep 83 p 10

[Political column by Willie Kuhn: "That Inactivity Must Be Ended "]

[Text] It is generally heard that the English-speaking community will support its side with a strong yes-vote on the referendum. And then comes the follow-up statement which shows some concerns: "Will we convince enough Afrikaners for it to be a resounding victory? How do we reach those Afrikaners who by nature are inactive?"

In South Africa, in which there is so much dynamic movement, this is a big problem. For the more people become part of the process of orderly change, the stronger the guarantee of their own safety. One could truly talk of a national will here.

It would be misleading to try to pretend that the yes-people in the country--just to give them a name--have all the answers for overcoming the intractable subject of especially Afrikaner resistance. Precisely because the latter is such a complicated phenomenon of historical escape, intellectual sugarcoating of reality, and emotional delusion, it is difficult to go to those people with simple formulas.

Coming Home

Still, one must try and try again, for the Afrikaner people cannot afford part of them wandering around in the political desert. For the sake of the survival of the Afrikaner culture, the new system must be entered into with the greatest degree of unity.

It can already now be predicted that most of the renegades will in any event find their way back to the thinking sphere of the yes-people within a couple of years. When they see how easily things work which now seem terribly difficult to them, and when they realize that the whites and Afrikaners have preserved their security, they will certainly come home.

Treason

Just see how yesterday's doubters on the new sport policy have become today's supporters of much more radical changes. Some of them attain wisdom and insight later on, and they should not be derided for that. Sympathetic instruction can make life-long converts of doubting Thomases.

What can one say to the Afrikaner who finds himself, laden with doubts, following behind the piper?

First, that even if a white homeland (in Conservative Party language this means an Afrikaner homeland) and a colored homeland would have been an ideal solution, it would not have been possible economically, politically and historically. Most whites don't want that, and coloreds are strongly opposed to it; it would reveal the whites' ventures against the coloreds and would cost such an astronomical amount that it would make a mockery of any possible development in South Africa.

This system can only be forged by armed violence, for the coming into being of a purely white country will make the international reaction to "apartheid" of the past decades look like the traditional Sunday school picnic. Which Western countries will then still be prepared to reject trade boycotts of South Africa, to help the Republic in getting oil, etc.? How long will the whites still enjoy security then?

The romantic notion of the Afrikaner who "does his own thing" simply doesn't exist any longer. There are now other internal and external realities which must be taken into account, and a self-willed trip to a land of fantasy is no longer possible. Allies are now needed for survival, and in South Africa that takes the shape of an alliance with coloreds and Asians who cannot be settled elsewhere, and in southern Africa with black nations which have been liberated in their own national states.

Contact

In the second place, one can tell the doubters that the new constitution has been so warped by maligners that many people no longer can see its foundations clearly. The new system will certainly not remove all boundaries nor remove control of whites over their own affairs. Indeed, there will be considerably more contact between the three population groups; yes, whites will still be able to stand guard jealously over their own affairs; yes (as Mr P.W. Botha stated the day before yesterday at the Pretoria University campus), whites will still elect their own members of parliament, send their children to white schools, and live in white residential areas.

Example

Add to that a separate candidates' list, a separate council of ministers, and control of one's own affairs, and then it doesn't look at all like an unconditional surrendering.

Anyone who thinks that cooperation at the government level is untenable, in spite of all those bulwarks, truly has no faith in his fellow human beings and in his own strength to prove himself. Then he is not seeking the consensus which will decrease the pressure on his group, but the preservation of absolute power, which in South Africa can only mean confrontation.

In the third place, doubters could be asked: who are those people you want to lure away now? Was it the party which always was so patient with them, and so faithful? What strange, head-over-heels, standpoints they have made the past few years! What strange elements they are associating with! Just to mention an example: would captain Gatsha Buthelezi now send a ghastly Zulu knobstick to Dr Andries Treurnicht with "No" written on it; would he really be able to say no?

When all other factors have been dealt with, the key question ultimately is: what is in the interest of the country, and who or what inspires enough faith? A plan must not serve only one group, but must offer the possibility of wide acceptance. After all the emotion has been stripped away, can the thinking person then still truly believe that those plans which come to the voter with a No-sticker can insure a safe future?

SOUTH AFRICA

MEETING AT WITWATERSRAND LASHES GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] A self-proclaimed conscientious objector yesterday said that he refused to do military service because he was not prepared to fight against his fellow men on the border, especially the youths who fled the country during the 1976 unrests.

Mr Bret Myrdal, a student at the University of Cape Town, was speaking at a lunch-hour meeting held at the Great Hall of the University of Witwatersrand, where speaker after speaker called for the rejection of the new constitution.

Mr Myrdal said he would find it impossible to live with himself if he did military training, because he would be involved in cross-border raids and fight in a war to maintain what he called the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

Mr Andrew Borraine, the formerly banned past president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), said the SADF's raid into Maputo on Monday was a miserable attempt by the government to secure a yes vote in the forthcoming referendum on November 2.

Mr Popo Molefe, national secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), accused the South African Government of giving its blessings to what he called "the murder of blacks by blacks in Ciskei."

He also charged that the US Government, which said the new constitution was a step in the right direction, had been in the forefront in leading forces of oppression the world over.

He said the referendum issue must be used to heighten political awareness among the masses and to unite them against other forms of repressive measures employed by the government.

Mr Mosiuoa "Terror" Lekota, publicity secretary of the UDF, said the new constitution had to be rejected because it would result in some coloureds and Indians being used by the Government to defend apartheid.

He said Africans should not reject the new constitution simply because they had not been included in it. They should reject it because it was a crime against humanity since it was an unacceptable concept of government.

Mr Lekota said what the South African Government had to do was to give way to the government of the people which would win the acceptability of all at home and abroad.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ALLEGED ARMY POLICY ROLE REFUTED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Sep 83 p 18

[Editorial: "South African Psychosis?"]

[Text] Lately there have been more and more claims that a sort of war psychosis exists in South Africa, that the armed forces have an increasing influence and say in policy decisions at a high level, and even that the State Security Council dictates terms to the cabinet and thus practically rules the country.

It is conspicuous that those claims, which more appropriately should be called suggestions since statements of that nature are based more on suppositions and deductions than on facts, come from two sources.

One of them is foreigners who come here as researchers and make inquiries into conditions in South Africa from a preconceived inclination. The other source is the wellknown group of pinkos and leftists who have never offered an original idea for the solution of problems in South Africa. They are too devoted to their sources of intellectual nutrition from abroad which all show one common characteristic: their deep belief that everything that whites in this country say or do is evil and must be represented as evil. Even that which sounds good and just must be seen as a covering up of an essential evil intention.

No one can deny that a war-awareness exists in South Africa, but it is a misrepresentation to allege that the country is thinking more and more in terms of only military solutions--invasion and shooting in neighboring states.

It is conspicuous that those negative observers of South Africa always overlook two important aspects. One is the many forms of aid and friendly cooperation between South Africa and its neighboring states. The other aspect is the military attack of the ANC and its expressed intention to take the country by force. Furthermore there is the communist determination to aid the ANC in its objective.

What country in the world would not mobilize its military force to defend itself if it were threatened from outside its border?

Apparently the basis of thinking of those regions is that our government's offer of non-aggression treaties with neighboring states and repeated assurances that attacks such as those in Mozambique and Lesotho are exclusively aimed at ANC bases in those countries are pious words intended to hide evil intentions.

The opinions of such people so clearly show their prejudice that one might ask whether they will not soon admit to themselves that their claims are worthless.

ANC TERRORISTS FOUND GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Two self-confessed members of the banned African National Congress were yesterday found guilty on charges of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice H H Moll found Alpheus Zacharia Molotsi (28), and Jacob Molefe (23), guilty of the main charge of high treason.

Mr Justice Moll found Molotsi had been a logistics commander at a training centre in Angola and had received training in terrorism in Russia and Angola.

The court also found that Molefe had received his training in Angola and he had been an engineer-instructor at a training camp outside the Republic.

The men had pleaded not guilty to high treason and to an alternate charge of illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

According to the judge, it was clear the ANC had planned to launch attacks in South Africa and that it had stored weapons in hiding places in the Republic.

The court also found the men had carried out an attack against the South African Police.

Molotsi had showed the Police underground hiding places in the Republic and also dead letter boxes.

After his arrest, Molotsi had taken the police to a transport base and with his help, the police had found a trunk containing weapons near Germiston.

Evidence in the trial had stated that if the ten kg of explosives which had been shown to the police by Molotsi, had been used against a building like the Palace of Justice in Pretoria it could have been destroyed.

According to the indictment, the two terrorists had been in the possession of more than five AK47 automatic rifles, parts of RPG-7 missiles, 20 AK-47 rifle magazines and 10 kg of explosives.

The two men will be sentenced today.

Mr. D Soggot, assisted by Mr. M Basslian, defended the two men

CSO: 3400/127

REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN BLUNDERS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Blunders"]

[Text] The last lap of the referendum campaign is not without blunders.

There was the religious row set off by Dr Andries Treurnicht's Ellis Park speech.

Despite his explanations, we still think that religion was needlessly injected into the campaign in a manner which gave offence to Indians, Jews and other non-Christians.

Perhaps Dr Treurnicht will gain support from people who shake their heads with horror over the idea of Indians having any say in government--with "non-Christians given constitutional powers over Christians in a Christian country," as Dr Treurnicht puts it.

Jews will not be mollified by his statements that "Moslems and Hindus will also be rulers over Jewish people of South Africa" and that "elsewhere in the world there is a determined resistance on the part of the Jews against Moslem domination."

We think he has harmed the "No" cause among sections who are offended by the implications of his remark.

Now the Government has committed a blunder.

In a move intended, we have no doubt, to convince Whites in suburbs of Johannesburg in which Coloureds and Indians are living illegally that the Government is going to take tough action to end this illegal occupation, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, has issued as harsh a statement on the subject as he possibly could.

Mr Kotze says that "through persuasion, legal action and other administrative measures success was achieved in moving hundreds of illegal residents out of even whole blocks of flats.

"Illegal occupation, however, is continuing on an alarming scale. Unscrupulous exploitation by irresponsible people is still rife in cases where they are providing these Indians and Coloureds with accommodation...

"The extension of illegal infiltration recently to certain residential areas occupied by less affluent Whites has now made the position untenable.

"In the interest of orderly co-existence and sound human relations, it is essential that the traditional way of life of separate residential areas, in accordance with Government policy, be maintained throughout South Africa."

Although Mr Kotze points to the efforts made by the Government to "extend the living space" of Indians and Coloureds in Johannesburg, the fact remains there is a desperate shortage of housing for these two groups.

In most cases, they have been driven to occupy accommodation in White areas because of this shortage.

True enough, as the Minister says, there is an acute need for dwellings among elderly Whites and White families in the lower and middle income groups.

But their problem will not be resolved by the expedience of removing the Coloureds and Indians.

The answer is to provide sufficient accommodation for all.

The Minister says "the Government has decided to introduce drastic measures to rectify the position in Johannesburg...

"Legislation will be introduced during the forthcoming session of Parliament which will relentlessly deal with all offenders in this connection, but particularly with owners who allow their properties to be misused for purposes of exploitation and illegal occupation."

All this may win "Yes" votes in the referendum, but will hardly impress Indians and Coloureds. Quite the opposite.

When the referendum is over and the Government has to test Coloured and Indian opinion, it will find that Mr Kotze's statement will be used by Indian and Coloured movements opposing the constitution as evidence that nothing has changed--that group areas remain and that reform does not exist outside the Indian and Coloured chambers.

In the long term the announcement, so ill-judged and ill-timed, will come back to bedevil the Government's efforts to take the Indians and Coloureds with it on the road of constitutional change.

CSO: 3400/127

ANNIVERSARY OF REPRESSION OF BLACK PAPER, MOVEMENT NOTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Oct 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Remember October 19"]

[Text] Today, six years ago, the Government launched the kind of dramatic act that it had hoped was going to wipe out legitimate black opposition politics for good. The draconian act was massive enough to catch most people unprepared but it could not destroy opposition to odious race laws.

For perhaps the first time a newspaper, THE WORLD was banned and black leaders from all parts of the country were detained. At the same time a ban was placed on most black political organisations and community groups.

For a time the country was stunned into disbelief and black politicians were thrown into disarray. But the Government forgot that, even if it detained and banned all black leaders and their organisations, it could hardly wipe out an idea. The idea was freedom. These ideas are fresh and daunting as they were before and after October 19, 1977 and will continue to be so until things become normal.

But the bannings and detentions that followed this traumatic period did introduce new shifts and alliances, both on the side of the Government and the opposition groupings.

The events of October 1977 were spurred in the main by the aggressive thrust of Black Consciousness that swept the country, the death of Steve Bantu Biko and the independence of Bophuthatswana. These events were fuelled by the even more tragic events of June 16, 1976.

It was because of the pressure exerted by those events and their aftermath that the Government broke into new directions to solve the intractable problems facing the country. These shifts were called reforms and change by some while others believed this was merely stalling for time.

The Government was unable to take on the courageous step that would indicate intention towards fundamental and structural change, but rather fashioned the somewhat Quixotic proposals for a new constitution.

On the other hand black political thinking has taken on new forms which are in an ironic way the return to the old unsolved nationalist and socialist planks of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Black consciousness is fighting something of a bitter battle to keep itself on the agenda for debate. People are speaking more and more of progressive democracy which in fact means waging the struggle in an open multiracial fashion.

Finally there was a formation of the black consciousness National Forum which seemed to be an attempt to reconcile the two divisions in black ideological strategy. This led to the formation of the United Democratic Front which appeared to take an opposite stance from that taken at Hammanskraal when the National Forum was formed. It has been a long time since October 1977, but there is no doubt that that period had significant effects on the events of today.

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SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE PARTICIPATION URGED IN SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Sep 83 p 8

[Editorial: "The Southwest "]

[Text] Since the Council of Ministers of the Southwest was disbanded earlier this year, a special dynamics has developed in the politics of that region. Between the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] and the South African Government, a chism has originated which threatens to increase, while the planned state council has not materialized either. At the same time, parties which previously would not participate in a political system "created by South Africa" have started to deliberate with the parties within the DTA.

This group announced last week that they are going to hold a multi-party conference to discuss the political development of the Southwest. It is clear that they plan to formulate a joint proposal of conditions on which they will be prepared to participate in a discussion on the future of the Southwest. In a certain sense a sort of "Turnhalle Conference" thus is being started again in the Southwest, with the difference that all the important black democratic parties will be conversing together this time.

The National Party of the Southwest, which represents a considerable number of whites, would be unwise to persist in its demand that it will only participate in a discussion "between elected leaders of the various population groups." In doing so, it would effectively exclude itself, to the disadvantage of whites, from discussions now taking place between the political parties.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INTERRACIAL YOUTH CONFERENCE URGES NEGOTIATION, COOPERATION

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Pierre Van Wyk: "Blacks Are Anxious to Negotiate "]

[Text] Consensus between the various population groups can always be achieved in a system in which equal opportunities exist and "non-negotiable" principles are protected. Most urban blacks feel the need to negotiate in good faith with the government on a just dispensation.

/Lack of communication between the population groups is the greatest public enemy of South Africa. People of all races and political beliefs are unaware of each other's needs, fears and aspirations and see each other as threats./

Those are the conclusions reached by about 40 black and white youths at a conference of the Youth Leaders Forum at Broederstroom. The conference was held at the University of Stellenbosch and was led by Professor Robert Tusenius of the School of Business and Management.

In a frank discussion between the youths, the following emerged:

--A system of one person, one vote is unacceptable to everyone. "Voting out" minority groups would plunge the country into chaos. However, equal human rights must be granted immediately.

Patriotism

--A common South African patriotism must be created by discussion leaders. Everyone shares a common patriotism--hence the clarion call that fair participation in decisions on joint affairs be granted to blacks.

--Radicals on the left and right who are trapped in "ideological straightjackets" are a threat to healthy relationships and their emotional outcries could lead to confrontation.

--The current system creates frustration and forces blacks toward the radical side. Discriminating legislation must gradually disappear. All groups want to retain their identity, but that cannot be enforced through legislation.

Education

A joint educational system must be created in which groups always have the right to create exclusive facilities. An educational system with different standards is unacceptable.

The young blacks realize that the standard of black education is disadvantaged through a lack of appropriately educated teachers. They are however aware of the content of the De Lange report on education. Slowness in the application of the recommendations in the report will lead to rebelliousness.

Mr Fred Stiglingh, national director of the Urban Foundation, told RAPPORT that urban blacks are always willing to have discussions with the government on pending matters.

Those negotiations should, however, be conducted with leaders identified by the blacks themselves.

Among young blacks a degree of radicalism exists--as among youths in all population groups--but that can be moderated by discussions through the right channels.

An estimated 40 percent of urban blacks will be unemployed by about 1988. Most of them will be youths with a high school education. This causes rebelliousness and hampers discussion. Negotiations thus must be combined with urgent attention to the creation of employment and an understanding for the problems of urban blacks, said Stiglingh.

Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Daveyton, a black area outside of Boksburg, told RAPPORT that the execution of his task is hampered by resistance of blacks who see the leaders in the community councils as "puppets" and traitors.

Blacks realize more and more, however, how futile it is to "stand on the sideline." There is already a growing desire to participate in community affairs and to contribute toward raising their status, said Mr Boya.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RIKHOTO WINS RESIDENCE STATUS FOR WIFE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 13

[Article by Liz Neale]

[Text] The migrant worker who made headlines recently when the Appellate Division upheld his application for permanent resident status, won yet another legal battle in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday when the court recognised his pregnant wife's right to remain living with him in Germiston.

In an affidavit placed before the court, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto explained the difficulty he had experienced with the East Rand Administration Board and the Germiston Municipal labour officer in his endeavour to have endorsement placed in his wife, Rosinah's, reference book, stating that she was entitled, in terms of Section 10 (1)(C) of the Black Consolidation Act No 25 of 1945, to reside with him in Germiston.

Mr Rikhoto said that before his application to the Supreme Court for permanent residence status earlier this year, he had been employed in Germiston as a migrant labourer for a period of ten years. Because of his status his wife was unable to live with him in Germiston.

But after his application, which was opposed by the East Rand Administration Board, was upheld by the Appellate Division on May 30 this year, he had made arrangements for his wife to join him.

She arrived in Germiston on July 29 and on August 25 he went to the municipal labour officer in Germiston with the request that her reference book be endorsed. Without this endorsement, he explained, his wife would be unable to produce proof on demand that she was in fact entitled to be in the area.

According to the affidavit the labour officer, a Mr Kruger, continually failed to recognise his wife's rights, saying that the "matter was being investigated", although he failed to indicate precisely what was being investigated, nor could he give an intelligible explanation for his failure to recognise Mr Rikhoto's wife's right.

"I had complied with all the requirements. I had her name, and that of my children, entered in my lodger's permit and I had produced my marriage

certificate. Yet, I was told that the application had been referred to the Chief Commissioner and that it was being investigated."

Mr Rikhoto said that after repeated visits to the Labour Office, during which he was informed each time that the computer had broken down, he had no other alternative than to seek legal advice.

The unopposed application which Mr Rikhoto brought on behalf of his wife was granted by Mr Justice P J van der Walt.

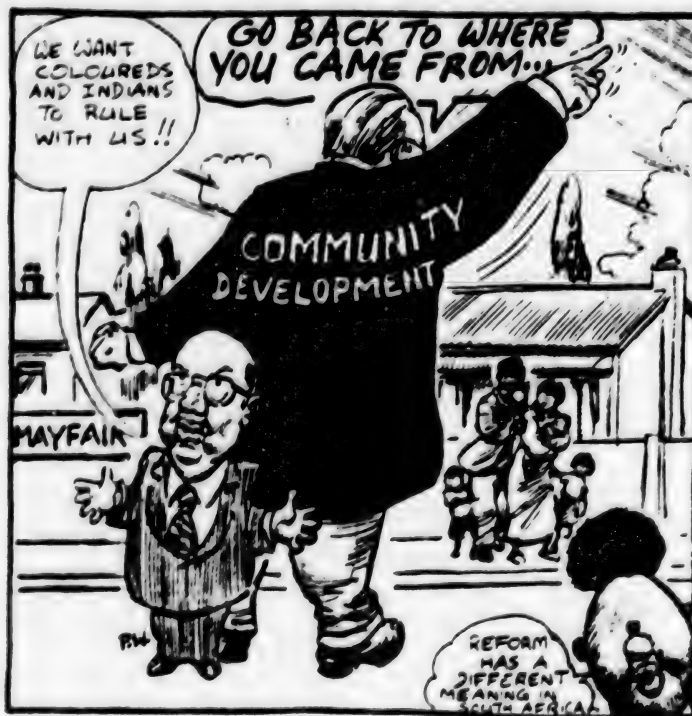
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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT INCONSISTENCIES ON EQUAL REPRESENTATION PANNED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]



CSO: 3400/127

BRIEFS

REJECTION OF APARTHEID--There will never be peace or security for all in South Africa until the recognised black and white leaders sit around a conference table to find answers to the country's problems. This is the view of Fremont C Louw, President of the Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa. Speaking in Durban this week, Mr Louw said it was a matter of overriding urgency for the Methodist Church to reaffirm its rejection and abhorrence of apartheid as a heresy and an ideology which is the cause of untold mental and spiritual pain for the greater majority of its members. The church also had to reaffirm its commitment to the ministry of reconciliation with a view to helping to bring about peaceful change in South Africa. Mr Louw said the ferment among blacks for social, economic and political change had gathered momentum over many years. At first, they had spoken in muted and almost apologetic tones. Today, it was no longer just an appeal for change--it had become a demand for the dismantling of discriminatory and oppressive structures of society--a demand already backed by violence. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Oct 83 p 2]

SISULU HEARING IN CAMERA--Part of the proceedings in the trial of Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66), who is charged with furthering the aims of the African National Congress (ANC), was heard in camera in the Krugersdorp Regional Court yesterday after the State made an application to the court. The magistrate, Mr T J le Grange, ruled that the court be cleared after the prosecutor, Mr A R van Zyl, said that the witness was a young man who had been shot and paralysed last year and as a result feared for his life. The defence did not oppose the application. Mrs Sisulu, the Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), is appearing together with Mr Thami Mali (25), a Soweto school teacher. They have both pleaded not guilty to the charge. Their appearance arises from a funeral service of Mrs Rose Mbele, a former member of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw). [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Oct 83 p 3]

NEW TOURIST BOARD--Mr Danie Hough, chairman of the newly-appointed SA Tourism Board said yesterday that the body was now moving into top gear. The board is charged with putting new impetus into the R200-m-a-year tourist industry. The first board meeting was held in Pretoria on Monday conducted by the Minister of Industries, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers. The board incorporates the former SA Tourist Corporation

(SATour), the Hotel Board and the tourism section of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism. Mr. Hough, former Administrator-general of South West Africa, said the meeting handled mainly administrative procedures. However, within days, a second meeting would be held for the board to acquaint itself more fully with its functions and activities, and for it to be briefed on tourism matters which required immediate attention, such as the appointment of a chief executive. Mr Hough said board members were determined to make a meaningful and positive contribution to the tourism industry in the shortest time possible. The board would give immediate attention to short and long term strategies. Mr Hough said that last year, 389 155 overseas visitors came to South Africa, while a further 270 758 came from African states. It was estimated that South Africa earned about R650 million in foreign exchange in 1982 while local tourism brought R1 000-million into circulation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 16]

ALCOHOLISM COSTING MILLIONS--Alcoholism was costing commerce and industry hundreds of millions of rands annually in absenteeism and illness, poor job performance and preventable accidents, Mr Leo Borman, a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, said in East London yesterday. He was speaking at the opening of a symposium of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. He said a recent survey showed that 30 percent of all alcoholics were in either professional or managerial positions.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 16]

DROUGHT ENDANGERS HEALTH--The present drought had serious implications for the health of much of the country's population, over and above the much publicised problem of malnutrition, the Administrator of Natal, Mr J C G Botha, said yesterday. Opening the biennial congress of the Institute of Public Health in Durban, Mr Botha said the drying up of rivers and streams in the rural areas had led to more people and animals making use of less water with the resultant increase in pollution and contamination. This could lead to outbreaks of cholera and typhoid. In the urban areas, the reduction in the flow of rivers had reduced the dilution effect on illegal discharges of industrial waste which under normal circumstances might have gone unnoticed or even been tolerated, he said. Health personnel would have to identify and put a stop to such discriminate discharges. In areas like the Eastern Transvaal and Natal, there was a danger of an increase in malaria as decreased flow of rivers led to ponding and the choking effect of water hyacinth would give rise to conditions conducive to the breeding of mosquitos. Water hyacinth posed a further problem in that it made mosquito control virtually impossible. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 13]

OLIVETTI EXPANSION--Olivetti committed themselves to South Africa and saw the country's market as one of their greatest opportunities in the 1980s, Mr Carlo de Benedetti, chairman and chief executive officer, said at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr De Benedetti, who is visiting South Africa for a few days, attended a Press conference held in Olivetti House in Braamfontein he said that he had total confidence in

South Africa and considered it a growth point for Olivetti. [as published]
"The South African branch has performed well over the years, but there is always room for more improvement and growth," he said. "During a talk with your Prime Minister, Mr Botha, we discussed the future of Olivetti in this country and what we would be doing for the future growth of private business in this country. I found Mr Botha a very patriotic person, interested in his country and what future it is going to have. The world-wide education of children is not good, as they are not being prepared for the future. They have no knowledge of the computer world. It is time countries put more time into the education of children for future generations." Now that Olivetti leads other Western European companies in the automated office equipment sweepstakes, it is looking to expand further afield, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 83 p 11]

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CHAD ACTION ENABLES MOBUTO TO WIN FAVOR WITH U.S.

Brussels L'EVENEMENT in French Sep 83 pp 30-31

/Article by Christian Taverniers: "Africa, Mobutu Makes a Point"/

/Text/ Africa is in uproar and has become the staging point of East-West confrontation. The Kremlin has launched a full-strength offensive in Asia, where it holds down Afghanistan with a firm hand, and where it is trying to destabilize Sri Lanka; in the Mideast, where it sows discord in the Palestinian camp, using Syria as its intermediary; in Latin America, where it seeks a trial of strength with the Americans in Nicaragua and its neighboring countries; now in Chad and, possibly, Upper Volta.

Flying to oppose these latter, and without the slightest hesitation, was Marshal Mobutu, president of Zaire, who has not forgotten the threat that loomed over his country on two occasions, and who remembers the aid obtained from the West. Without waiting, he sent his forces and aircraft to the aid of Hissene Habre. Not a single minute was to be lost, and President Mobutu has been more effective than President Mitterand: Six weeks after the invasion of Chad began, the resident in the Elysee Palace was still pondering the issue. He hesitated and thereby lost face in the African countries. The president of the Ivory Coast and other heads of state rebuked him and in vain implored his help. Mitterand, sphinx-like, remained silent and was content with sending a little materiel. Finally he decided to send instructors.

France's position is definitely ambiguous; it is trying to show consideration for Tripoli. True, French interests in Lybia are enormous. France is Colonel Qadhafi's second supplier of weapons after the USSR. Consequently Hissene Habre lately termed the French "carpet traders."

The United States did not hesitate to back Hissene Habre but acknowledged that Chad is in the French sphere of influence and has no intention to send in the Marines. As for the Zairian head of state, he did not instruct his soldiers to rush to the front lines.

All of this gives the impression that, as of now, the Westerners are satisfied with indicating to Goukouni Oueddei that his ticket may not take him beyond Faya Largeau. To advance from there to the thought of a possible partition of Chad requires only one step, and some analysts seem already to have taken it.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Zairian president's commitment to Chad has allowed him to earn brownie points in the United States, where he was warmly received by President Reagan at the White House and thanked for his courage.

It is somewhat surprising that Mobutu's advisers did not make him grasp the opportunity for increasing his audience by, for example, visiting Chicago, third largest U.S. city, where a black mayor had just been elected. Or maybe other cities, such as Detroit, Atlanta and Philadelphia, where black mayors would surely have been equally pleased to receive him.

And what about the Belgians at this time? While they had nothing to do with Chad, anything touching upon Zaire is bound to concern them. Henceforth, it was decreed, Zaire would no longer be a privileged partner in Africa. That is what the opposition wanted. On the other hand, when the Belgian minister visited Kinshasa a few weeks ago, he tried to explain to the Zairians nothing had changed, and that "diversification" is no more than an empty phrase. The Zairians listened to him courteously but with less warmth than usual, and the rulers of the country gave him to understand that, from now on, Zaire would also diversify... This conversation came at a bad time for Belgium. Marshal Mobutu was just on the way to succeeding with his poker game in Chad, following the renewal of his ties with Israel only a year ago. At this exact moment he became a privileged interlocutor of Washington, with all the benefits this may imply. Kinshasa needs Brussels less than ever, because from now on Mr Reagan will defend Zairian interests at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

It is high time to take a hand again. Diversification by Zaire is liable to represent a severe blow for the Belgian economy. Israelis and Canadians have an eye on Zairian mining production. This combination is sturdier than one might think: At the time diplomatic relations between Jerusalem and Zaire were broken off, the present Israeli Ambassador in Kinshasa was first secretary at the embassy in Canada... If the copper from Shaba were to cease being refined in Belgium, the unemployment rate would rise even more.

As it happens, the Zairians are still quite willing to consider Belgium their premier partners. They continue to like Belgians better than other Europeans. They speak the same language and know that Belgium has no imperialist ambitions in Africa.

Will we continue to discourage them? In that case Belgium is bound to be the grand loser and so will Zaire be in the interim. It is therefore imperative on the occasion of the next visit to Zaire by our Minister of Foreign Relations to renew the dialogue and negotiate directly with the head of state the redefinition of our privileged relations, in the well-understood interest of our two countries.

From Kinshasa, M. Tindemans went to Angola for talks with Eduardo dos Santos, president of that people's republic. There also Belgium needs to exercise prudence, in view of the fact that dos Santos appears to be sustained only by the presence of Cuban forces. We must not forget that a third of the territory is controlled by Zavimbi's Unita and that, if Gulf Oil--installed in the Cabinda enclave--should cease paying \$1 million royalties per month, the Angolan state would be drained and collapse.

As for François de Donnea, new secretary of state of cooperation for development, it must be admitted that Kinshasa misses the friendliness of Jacqueline Mayence who had conquered all hearts. The distinguished reserve of M de Donnea (called the Belgian Couve de Murville) disappointed the Zairians who prefer human warmth in all their relations. That in itself is not serious. Kinshasa will soon realize that "this cold reptile" is a redoubtable analyst and that, in him, they have an efficient official who is assisted (and this counts for a lot) by Jacques Brassine as his principal aide--a man long familiar with Zaire and, in his time, the instigator of the well-known versatile teams.

As a counterweight in the discussions with François de Donnea, the Zairians should put forward another cold-blooded phenomenon, their 1st state commissioner Kengo.

We may be sure that these two men who talk the same language, will give a new dimension to Belgian-Zairian cooperation.

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GOVERNMENT SAID TO ESPOUSE JUST CAUSE

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/Article by Kabasele M. Kalonji, former reporter with the daily ELIMA (Kinshasa), author of a paper on "Les Dix Fleaux Zairois" (The Ten Plagues of Zaire), 4th year medical student at Louvain University/

/Text/ Zaire in 1965: A land of fabulous riches and the utmost misery, bloodied by its own passions and the covetousness of the world outside. A country where illusion reigned, words tended to prevail over deeds, reduced to a worm-eaten state behind the facade of democracy. With its 44 political parties serving as the vehicles of national-tribal ideologies, its 22 tiny provinces (many of them no more than enclaves and not really viable in economic terms), it was a country teetering on the edge of bankruptcy, socially fragmented and politically discredited. Just 5 years after independence, its very name--the Congo--had become synonymous with anarchy.

Confronted with this tragic Zaire, seemingly resistant to any palliatives, the high command of the army decided to use a scalpel and carried out a coup that, on 24 November 1965, brought Colonel Mobutu to the presidency.

In 1970, at the end of its first 5-year mandate, the "new regime" could take pride in its overall satisfactory achievement: Peace, order and security had been reestablished, the fight for domination of the national economy begun under good auspices; all economic indicators were favorable.

Reappointed for 7 years, President Mobuto used his energies for the recovery of the control levers of the economy by a series of actions that were completed by the Zairianization measures of 30 November 1973. These provided for placing the economy in the hands of native citizens. And yet, a year later, when the balance sheet was drawn up, the report was somber: Stores were empty, corporate capital had been wasted for the benefit of ostentatious imports (in 1974 Zaire was the largest importer of Mercedes cars). Failure all along the line.

This faltering of Zairianization emphasized the adverse effects of a very liberal investment code, promulgated in 1969 to restart the economy. Actually, though we count 50 percent of investors as foreigners, it remains true to say that 82 percent of investments benefiting from the arrangements provided for in the code were financed from local sources in the years 1969-1972.

The government of Zaire played a major role in this financing. It was able to do so only by extensively borrowing abroad. As a result foreign and private financial groups that represented barely 10 percent in 1970, accounted for three quarters (75 percent) of the debt in 1974.

Miscalculations in the matter of Zairianization and the investment code (both of which should have spurred on the national economy), the drop in raw material prices, Zaire's monetary crisis, the inadequacy of fiscal revenues, enormous debts especially from the aspect of the lenders, the inadequacy of farm production despite all the measures adopted since 1975, and the misappropriation of public money that landed certain officials in jail.

These various problems explain the present crisis of the Zairian economy, affected also by the world situation that is characterized by stagflation, the dollar "madness," high interest rates and the growing indebtedness of all countries. These are all problems that require calm discussion, concerned with the future of the nation. Such a discussion would help bring about a change from mediocre writings and lamppoons to which we have become accustomed for some time by those who claim, without false modesty, to represent the "national opposition" although they tend to represent only a few hotheads.

Rather than engage in a sober and thorough contemplation of the problems confronting our people, rather than propose solutions likely to unblock the economic situation, the "opposition" acknowledges only one program: "Antimobutism." Such a personalization of the struggle evidently responds to the old-fashioned ideas that persist in likening the people to a herd of sheep, condemned to run wild after the death of Panurge.

Pathetic strategy! Visionary excess!

The objective of any social project, any reasonable policy must aim at the people. It is the people who need to be persuaded. Its choice must be facilitated. And this choice may not be negative, may not involve rejection (whether of the ruling power or the opposition), benefiting only one of the parties present. As we know, the future of a people cannot be built on a succession of rejections. We therefore need a long-term project, oriented around some major priorities acknowledged by the vast majority of the population.

Confronted with the austerity plan drafted in accordance with the terms of the International Monetary Fund, the opposition currently "opposes" only blank pages. And nevertheless, this planned reorganization is not an end in itself. It is a prerequisite of the indispensable program for restarting the national economy, that must follow it and about which we now need to reflect. Without a social project, without a program, we are bound to ask ourselves whether the multiparty system so vociferously demanded, whether the opposition characterized by its ideological vacuity, may not risk transforming itself into a sad dream!

In any case, embroiled in its conflicting anathemas (by now the mutual excommunications among the diverse opposition tendencies are too numerous to count), preoccupied with tearing each other to pieces, this opposition has not yet succeeded in dispersing the cloud of doubt with respect to the efficacy of its action.

As we all know, it is much easier to make promises than to share power. If the opposition parties are not agreed to stand together in their struggles, if they cannot agree on how to sell us their illusions and promise us a better future, how will they manage later to rule us? What will they do to national unity?

These are the stakes in the debate to come. At the present time it seems in any case that the hazards of change are much greater than those of continuity. Although they may prove the contrary in the months to come. Still, it is imperative that the debate to which the Zairians are invited, should not be turned into a dubious battle where we will see a confrontation between the specialists of verbal exaggeration aimed at satisfying wretched interests and political calculations. A dispute at such a level would interest us at only a very moderate degree. Who said that politics is no more than a trade fair for cardboard heroes?

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